
User's Guide

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For Safety information, Warranties and Regulatory information, see the pages
behind the index

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HP E2450A Symbol Utility

Introduction

The HP E2450A Symbol Utility provides you with a new way to view your logic analysis data. The Symbol Utility maps trace data onto meaningful, symbolic names. The symbols can include variable names, procedure or function names, and source file names and line numbers. The linkage between the symbol names and the trace data values comes from one of two sources:

- Object Module Format (OMF) files generated by your compiler and linker, or
- ASCII files that you create with a text editor

Using the symbol utility, you have two new capabilities:

- you can view symbols from OMF files in a logic analyzer state listing
- you can use the OMF symbols as trigger terms in a logic analyzer trigger specification.

We assume that you are familiar with the operation of your logic analyzer. If not, refer to the *Logic Analyzer Training Kit* for information on how to use the logic analyzer interface or the appropriate User's Guide for details on the system menus and functions.

Refer to your software tool documentation for information about how to generate OMF files during compilation and linking.

Equipment Required

- one HP E2450A Symbol Utility disk
- either an HP 1660C/CS-series logic analyzer, an HP 1670A-series logic analyzer, or an HP 16500B logic analysis mainframe and one logic analyzer measurement module, such as an HP 16550A timing analyzer

Supported Symbol File Formats

Supported Symbol File Formats

The HP E2450A will support OMF files in the following formats:

ELF/DWARF This OMF is a portable format consisting of ELF (Executable and Linkable Format) and DWARF (Debugging Information Format) for various processors, including Intel 80960, PowerPC, and MIPS.

GPA The General-Purpose ASCII file format, which can be used to provide symbols for an Object Module Format which is not explicitly supported. See the "General-Purpose ASCII Symbol File Format" section in the "Features and Functions" chapter for more details.

HP-MRI IEEE-695 The OMF produced by HP and MRI cross-compilers and cross-assemblers. This format is fully supported by the Symbol Utility's IEEE-695 reader.

IEEE-695 This OMF is usually produced by language tools for non-Intel microprocessors. Some language tools which claim to output this format may deviate from the IEEE-695 standard in ways which make the OMF file unreadable by the Symbol Utility's reader.

OMF86 This OMF is produced by language tools for Intel 80x86 series and Pentium microprocessors running in real mode only.

OMF286 This OMF is produced by language tools for Intel 80x86 series and Pentium microprocessors running in real and/or protected mode. The supported OMF286 file types are *Single-task Loadable* and *Bootloadable*.

OMF386 This OMF is produced by language tools for Intel 80x86 series and Pentium microprocessors running in real and/or protected mode. The supported OMF386 file types are *Loadable* and *Bootloadable*.

TI-COFF This OMF is produced by language tools for Texas Instruments microprocessors.

In This Book

This book provides a detailed description of the features of the HP E2450A Symbol Utility.

The book is divided into the following chapters:

Chapter 1 describes how to install the software on your HP 16500B logic analysis system or HP 1660C/CS-series or HP 1670A-series logic analyzer.

Chapter 1 also describes how to locate the menus associated with the Symbol Utility.

Chapter 2 describes how to use the HP E2450A to perform common tasks like triggering on an OMF symbol.

Chapter 3 describes the features and functions of the HP E2450A Symbol Utility. It also provides a detailed description of the General-Purpose ASCII file format.

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Glossary

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Getting Started

Getting Started

This chapter describes how to install the HP E2450A Symbol Utility software on the hard disk of the logic analyzer. Instructions are included on how to locate the menus associated with the HP E2450A Symbol Utility.

Once the Symbol Utility is installed, you can use the OMF Symbol Load menu to load Object Module Format (OMF) symbol files into the analyzer. Once you have loaded the files, you can view the symbols in the Listing and Waveform menus. You can use the OMF Symbol browser menu to create trigger conditions for your logic analyzer.

See Also

The *Logic Analyzer Training Kit* for information on how to use the logic analyzer interface.

The logic analyzer's User's Guide for information on the features and functions of the logic analyzer you are using.

Installing the HP Logic Analyzer Software

The HP E2450A Symbol Utility software, the HP Logic Analyzer System software, and the HP State Analyzer module (HP 16500B only) software major version numbers must match. You can find the operating system version number under System Test. See the software version number example in table 1.

Table 1

Example of Acceptable Software Version Numbers

Product	Software Version
HP 16500B System Software (SYSTEM)	3.06
HP 16555A Module Software (SYS_034)	3.06
HP E2450 Symbol Utility Software for HP 16500B	3.04

The HP E2450A Symbol Utility ships with the benchtop analyzers.

- If you need to update the HP 16500B system and module software, copy the files from the flexible disks to the /SYSTEM subdirectory on the logic analyzer's hard disk. Then, reboot the HP 16500B.
- If you are updating the HP 1660C/CS-series or HP 1670A-series operating system, copy the update from the flexible disks to the flash ROMs. Updates can be ordered from your HP Sales Office.
 - a Go to the System Utilities menu.
 - b Select the button labeled Update FLASH ROM .
 - c Insert the first flexible disk and follow the onscreen instructions.

The flexible disks now serve as backup copies for the files on the hard disk or in flash ROM. For more information about copying a file or updating the logic analyzer's system software, see the appropriate logic analyzer User's Guide.

Getting Started
To Install the Symbol Utility Software

To Install the Symbol Utility Software

The first time you load the symbol utility, the logic analyzer must read it from the flexible disk at power-up. To install the Symbol Utility software on the HP logic analyzer, take the following steps:

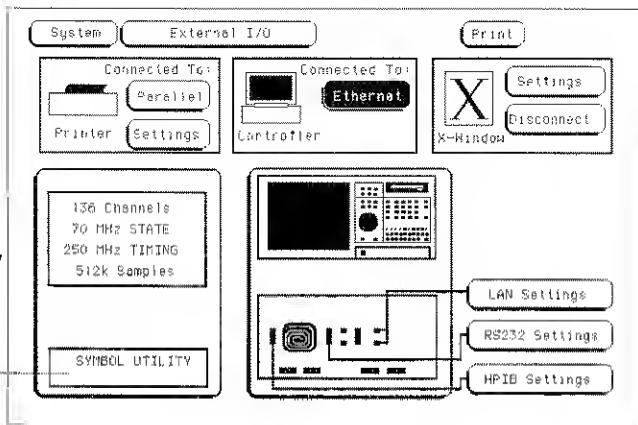
- 1 With the instrument turned off, insert the flexible disk labeled "HP E2450A Symbol Utility software" into the flexible disk drive on the logic analyzer.
- 2 Turn on the instrument.

The software loads automatically if you insert the flexible disk prior to turning on the instrument. The software takes a few minutes to load.

CAUTION

Proceed only when the light on the front of the flexible disk drive stops blinking. If you proceed before the light goes out, the installation will be incomplete and you will have to start the process over at step 1.

In the System Configuration menu (System External I/O menu on benchtop logic analyzers) menu, the Symbol Utility should now appear in the Options display. If it does not appear, repeat steps 1 and 2.



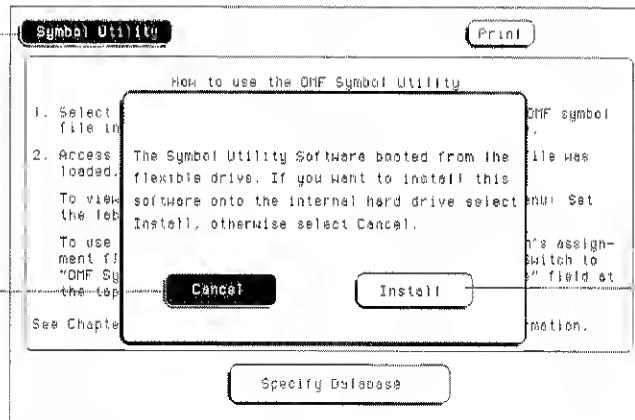
When the Symbol Utility is loaded on a benchtop analyzer, it shows up here.

3 Select the Module field, in the top left corner of the display, then choose Symbol Utility from the pop-up menu.

Select this field
and choose
Symbol Utility or
Symbols

Select Cancel
to cancel the
installation

Select Install
to install the
software



This figure shows the HP 16500B logic analyzer menu. The benchtop logic analyzers are similar.

If you are using a benchtop logic analyzer, the Install/Cancel menu does not appear. The Install button appears to the right of the Specify Database button.

5 Select Install to copy the files onto the hard disk drive, or select Cancel to cancel the operation.

CAUTION

Do not proceed until the light on the front of the flexible disk drive stops blinking. If you do proceed the installation will be incomplete and you will need to start over at step 1.

Installation requires about 3 minutes to complete. Once the installation is complete, you can remove the Symbol Utility disk from the flexible disk drive and store it as a backup. The Symbol Utility will load whenever you turn on the logic analyzer.

See Also

Chapter 2, "Using the Symbol Utility," for how-to information.

Chapter 3, "Features and Functions," for detailed descriptions of the menus and fields that are associated with the Symbol Utility.

Getting Started
To Access the Symbol File Load Menu

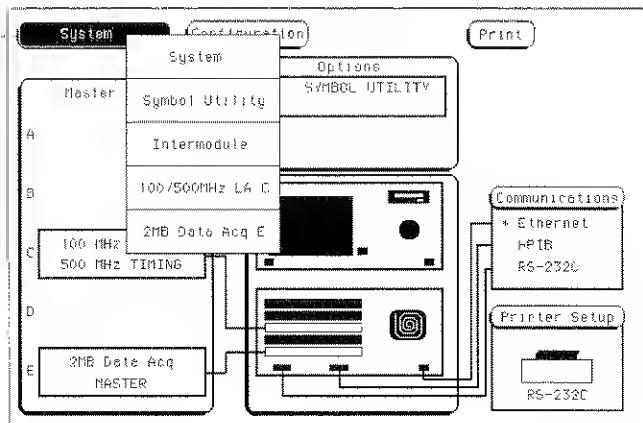
To Access the Symbol File Load Menu

To begin working with symbols in the logic analyzer, you need to load symbol files into the system. The OMF Symbol Load menu is used to do this. There are two ways to access this menu.

Method 1: Using the Module Field

- 1 Select the Module field in the top left corner of the display.
If you are working with system-level menus, this field will say "System."
- 2 Choose Symbol Utility from the pop-up.

Select this field
and choose
Symbol Utility

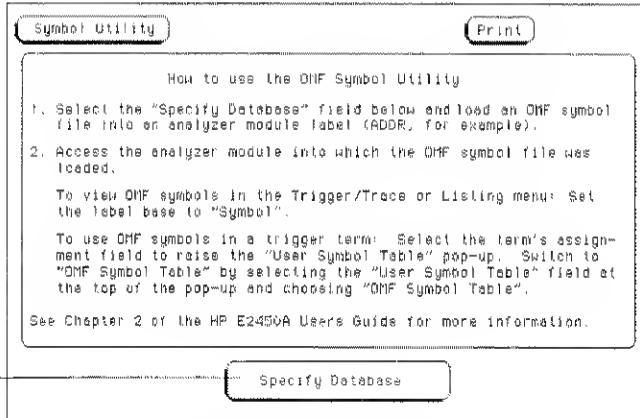


This picture shows an HP 16500B. On the benchtop logic analyzers, "Symbol Utility" appears as "Symbols."

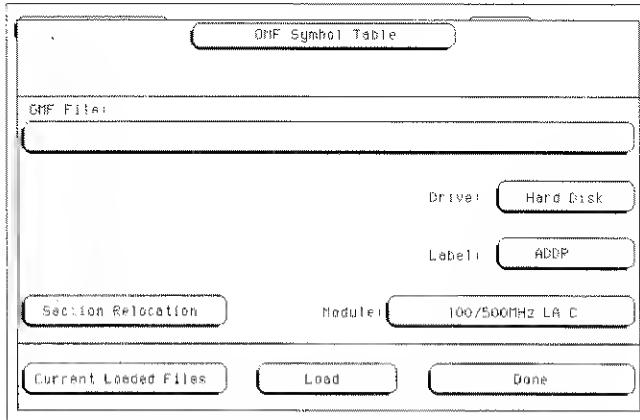
Getting Started
To Access the Symbol File Load Menu

3 Select the Specify Database field in the Symbol Utility menu.

Select this field



The Symbol Load menu appears. Use this menu to load an Object Module Format (OMF) file into the HP 16500B system.



See Also

Chapter 2, "Using the Symbol Utility," for information on how to load a symbol file.

Getting Started

To Access the Symbol File Load Menu

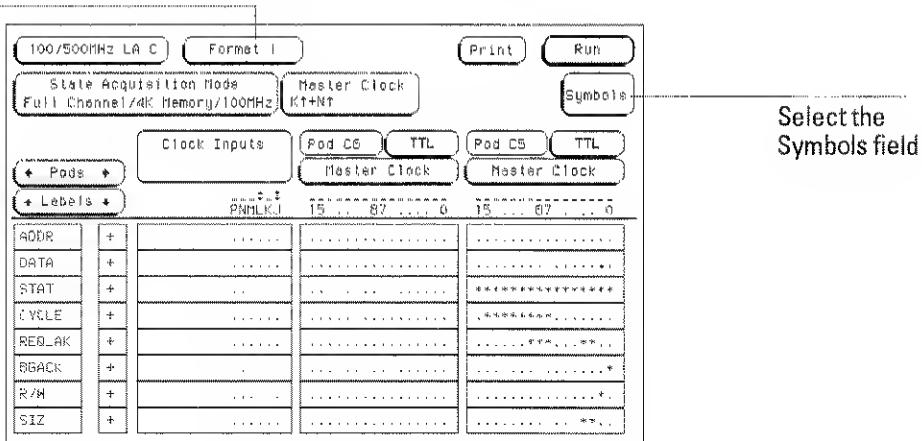
Method 2: Using the Symbol Field in the Format Menu

1 Go to the Analyzer Format menu.

If you are using an HP 16500B, choose the analyzer module that you want to use with the Symbol Utility.

2 In the Format menu, select the Symbols field.

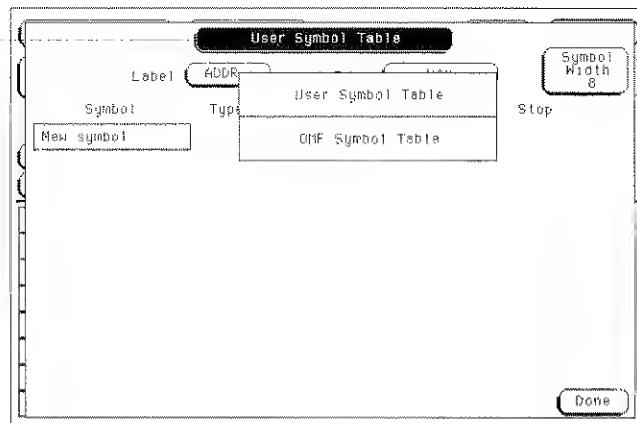
Access the Format menu



Select the Symbols field

3 In the Symbols pop-up, select the large field at the top of the display. Choose OMF Symbol Table from the pop-up.

Select this field
and choose OMF
Symbol Table

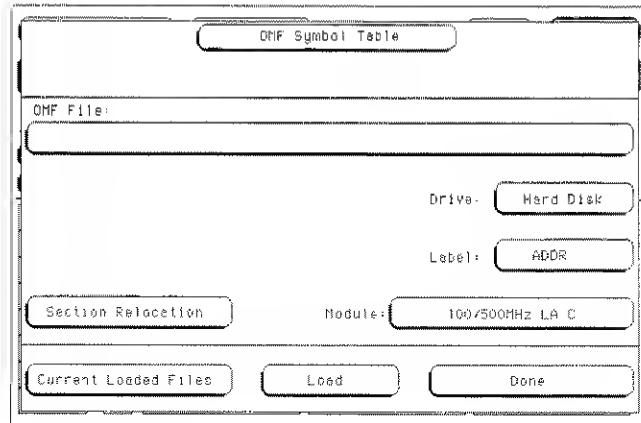


Getting Started
To Access the Symbol File Load Menu

The OMF Symbol Load menu appears. Use this menu to load an Object Module Format (OMF) file into the logic analyzer.

See Also

Chapter 2, "Using the Symbol Utility," for information on how to load a symbol file.



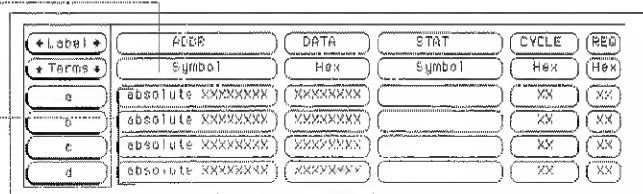
OMF Symbol Load Menu

Getting Started
To Access the Symbol Browser

To Access the Symbol Browser

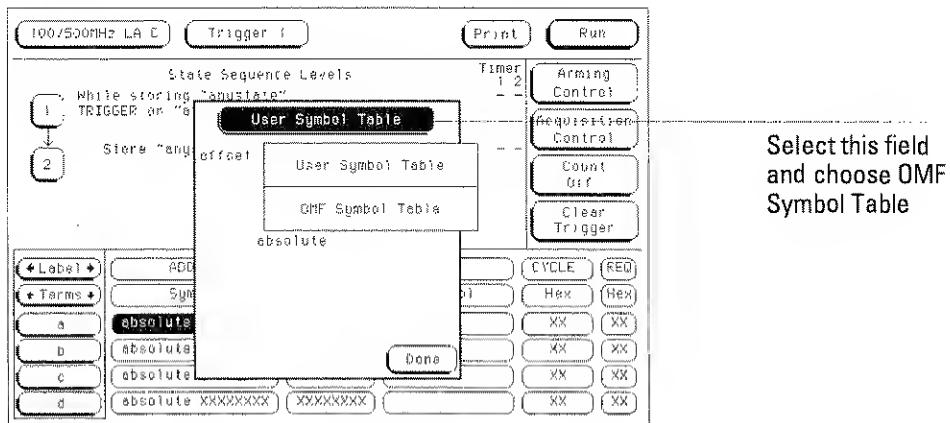
- 1 Go to the Analyzer Trigger menu.
- 2 Set the base for the label that you want to work with to "symbol."
- 3 Select a trigger term corresponding to the label and pattern term that you want to use.

Set the base to
Symbol



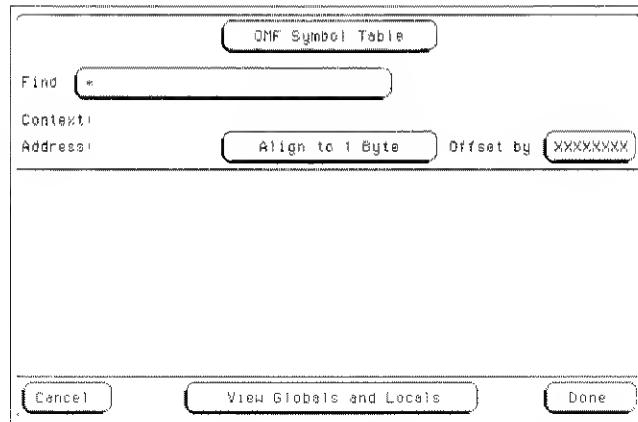
Select a trigger

- 4 In the Symbol pop-up menu, select the large field at the top of the pop-up and choose OMF Symbol Table from the pop-up menu.



Getting Started
To Access the Symbol Browser

The OMF Symbol Browser menu appears. Use this menu to select an OMF symbol as a trigger term.



See Also

Chapter 2, "Using the Symbol Utility," for information on how to use the symbol browser to set up trigger conditions.

Using the Symbol Utility

To Generate a Symbol File

In order to view symbols from your software in the Listing or Waveform menus of the logic analyzer, you need to create a symbol file in one of the formats that are supported by the HP E2450A Symbol Utility. If your language tools cannot generate an OMF symbol file which is compatible with the Symbol utility, you may create a symbol file in the General-Purpose ASCII (GPA) file format.

- 1 Compile, assemble, and link your program using the "generate symbol file" option of your language tools.
- 2 Transfer the DOS-formatted symbol file to the logic analyzer. You can put the file on a flexible disk, or use a LAN interface to transfer the file directly to the hard disk.

If you need help creating OMF files, refer to your software tool documentation for information about how to generate OMF files during compilation and linking.

See also

"The General-Purpose ASCII File Format," in Chapter 3, for a complete description of the ASCII symbol file format.

"Supported File Formats," in the Introduction, for a list of the symbol file formats that are supported by the HP E2450A utility.

To Load a Symbol File

1 Access the OMF Symbol Load menu.

There are two methods available to access this menu. See "To Access the Symbol File Load Menu," in Chapter 1, for more information.

2 Select the disk drive that contains the symbol file.

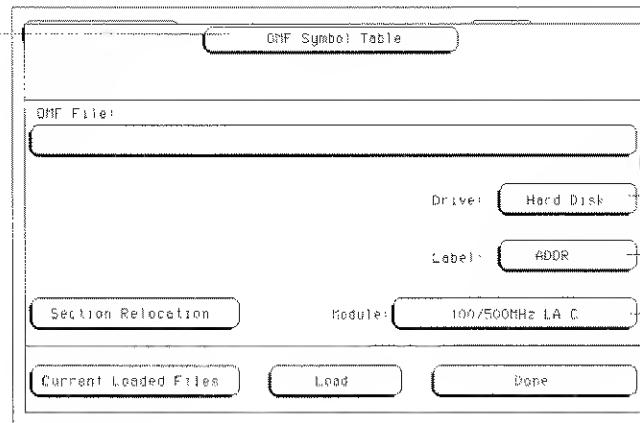
3 Select the measurement module that you want to load the symbol file into.

For the benchtop logic analyzers, the choice will always be "Analyzer."

4 Select the Label field and choose the label that you want to map the OMF symbols to.

Typically, you will use the ADDR label for your system address bus.

Access the
OMF Symbol
load menu



Choose the disk
drive that contains
the OMF file

Choose the desired
module and label

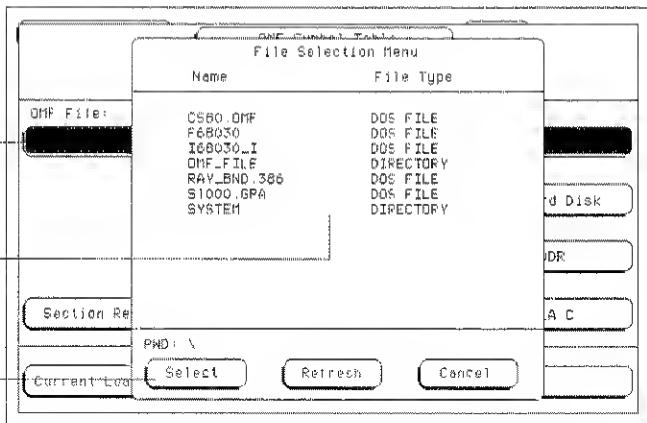
Using the Symbol Utility To Load a Symbol File

5 Select the OMF File field. In the pop-up, turn the knob to highlight the desired file name. Select the Select field to choose the file.

Select the OMF File field

Highlight the file you want to load

Select this field to choose the file

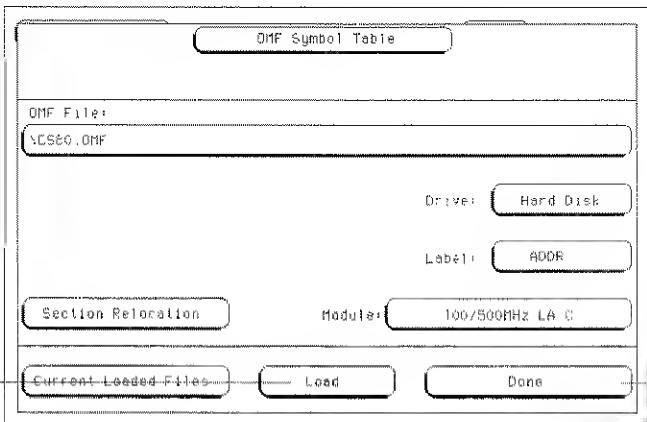


If necessary, use the knob and the Select field to choose a different directory.

6 Select the Load field, then select Done.

Select Load to load the file

Select Done to return to the module menus



Using the Symbol Utility To Load a Symbol File

The symbol file is loaded only into the measurement module you specified. You can load the same symbol file into several modules, and you can load several symbol files into one module or analyzer.

When you load a symbol file, a database file is created by the logic analyzer. Database files have an extension ".ns". If your OMF file was loaded from the hard disk drive, the database file will appear in the same subdirectory as your OMF file. If your OMF file was loaded from the flexible disk drive, the database file will appear on the hard disk drive in the same directory it was in on the flexible disk. The logic analyzer creates any necessary subdirectories on the hard disk.

See Also

"To Access the Symbol File Load Menu," in Chapter 1.

Using the Symbol Utility
To Display Symbols in the Trace List

To Display Symbols in the Trace List

- 1 Load the appropriate symbol file.
- 2 Display the trace listing in the Listing menu of the logic analyzer module that you are working with.

Access the
Listing menu

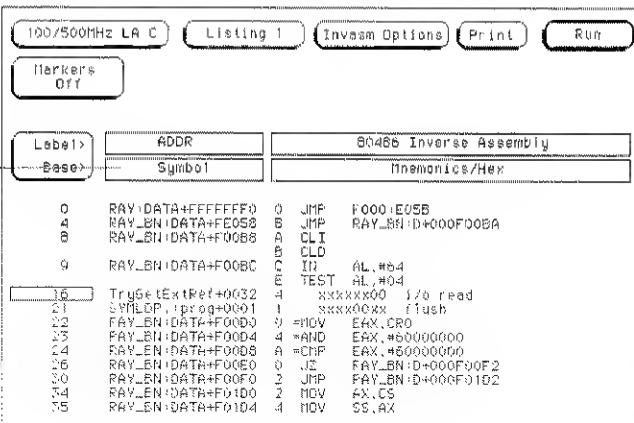
	ADDR	80485 Inverse Assembly	PCD		
	Base>	Hex	Mnemonics/Hex	Sym	
0	FFFFFEFO	0	JMP	F000:605B	PAG
4	000FE05B	6	JMP	RAY_BN:6+000F008A	PAG
8	000F00B8	8	CLI		PAG
9	000F00B8	8	CLD		PAG
10	000FC0B1	C	IN	AL, #64	PAG
11		E	TEST	AL, #04	PAG
16	00090064	4	XXXXXX00	1/6 read	PAG
21	0000C001	1	XXXX00XX	flush	PAG
22	000F00D0	0	=MOV	EAX, CR0	PAG
23	000F00D4	4	=AND	EAX, #60000000	PAG
24	000F00D8	8	=CMP	EAX, #60000000	PAG
25	000F00E0	0	JZ	RAY_EN:6+000F00F2	PAG
26	000F00F0	2	JMP	RAY_EN:6+000F01D2	PAG
27	000F01D0	3	MOV	AX, CS	PAG
28	000F01D4	4	MOV	SS, AX	PAG

Using the Symbol Utility To Display Symbols in the Trace List

3 Select the base of the ADDR label.

If you have loaded the OMF symbols into a label other than ADDR, select the base for that label.

4 Choose Symbol from the base pop-up field.



The screenshot shows the Symbol Utility software interface. At the top, there are buttons for '100/500MHz LA C', 'Listing 1', 'Invasive Options', 'Print', and 'Run'. Below these are two buttons: 'Markers Off' and 'Labels >'. A dropdown menu is open, showing 'Base' and 'Symbol' as options. The main window displays a trace list titled '80466 Inverse Assembly'. The list contains memory addresses (0, 4, 8, 9, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 34, 35) and their corresponding assembly instructions. The 'Symbol' option is highlighted in the dropdown menu. The text 'Set the base of the ADDR label to Symbol' is overlaid on the left side of the interface.

If you have created User Symbols that overlap with the OMF symbols, the User Symbols take precedence and will be displayed in the listing instead of the OMF symbols.

See Also

"To Load a Symbol File," on page 2-3.

Using the Symbol Utility To Trigger on a Symbol

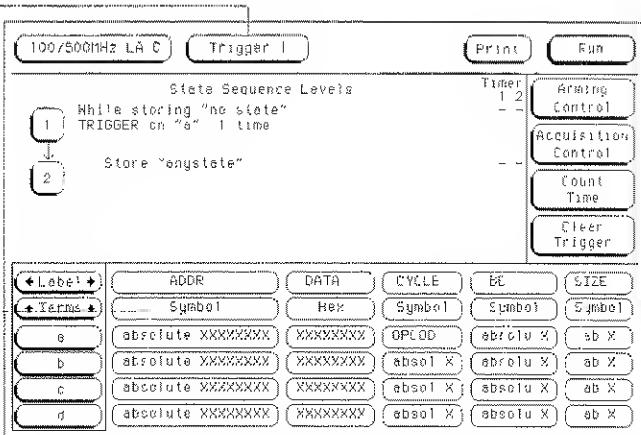
To Trigger on a Symbol

You must load a symbol file into the measurement module before you can trigger on OMF symbols.

- 1 Go to the Trigger Menu.
- 2 Set the base of the label that you want to specify a trigger term with to Symbol.

Typically, you will use the ADDR label.

Access the
Trigger menu



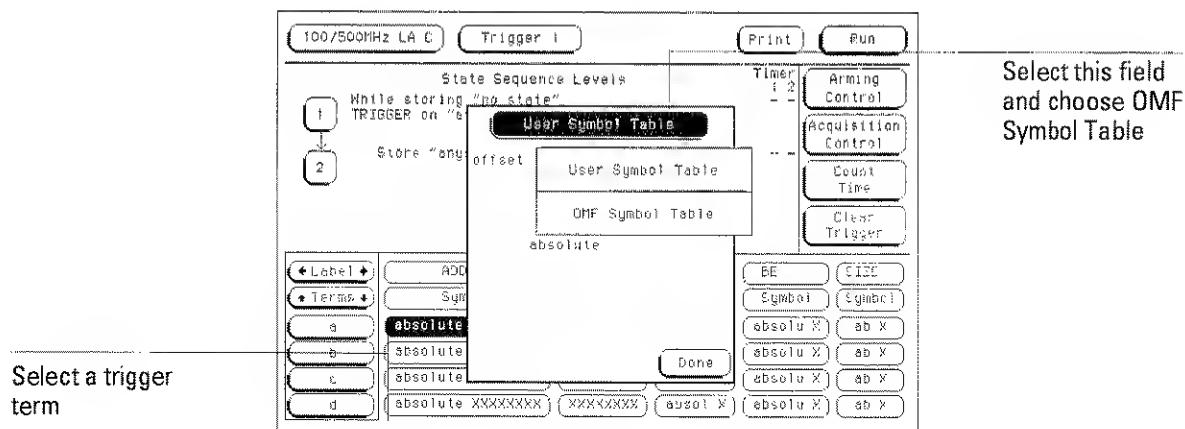
Set the base of
the ADDR label to
Symbol

Using the Symbol Utility To Trigger on a Symbol

3 Select a trigger term that you want to use.

The trigger term is the field that corresponds to the term column on the left side of the display, and the label row in the center of the display.

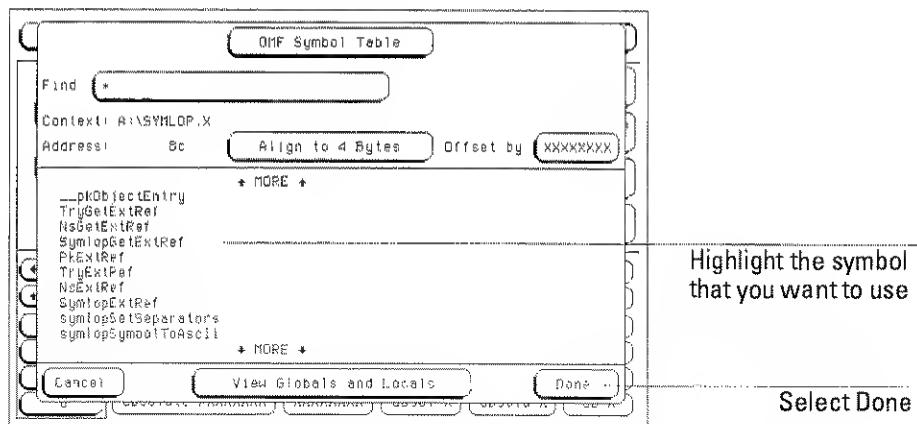
4 In the pop-up, select the User Symbol Table field. Choose OMF Symbol Table from the pop-up menu.



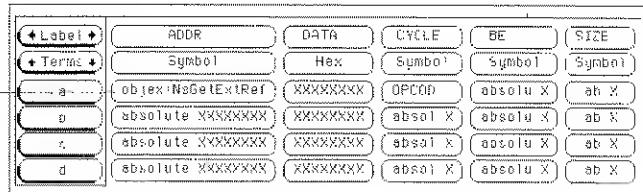
Using the Symbol Utility To Trigger on a Symbol

- 5 Use the knob to scroll through the list of symbols and pick the one that you want. Select Done.

The trigger term is now defined as one of your OMF symbols.



- 6 Use the symbol term in the trigger specification to trigger the logic analyzer.



Symbol trigger term

Label	ADDR	DATA	CYCLE	BE	SIZE
a	Symbol	Hex	Symbol	Symbol	Symbol
a	object:NsGetExtRef	XXXXXXXX	OPCODE	absolute X	ah X
b	absolute XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	absolute X	absolute X	ab X
c	absolute XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	absolute X	absolute X	ab X
d	absolute XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	absolute X	absolute X	ab X

To View a List of Symbol Files Currently Loaded into the System

1 Access the OMF Symbol Load menu.

There are two methods available to access this menu. See "To Access the Symbol File Load Menu" in Chapter 1 for more information.

2 Select the Current Loaded Files field, in the bottom left corner of the display.

Analyzer/Machine	Loaded Database Files	
	Label	File Type
2MB Data Acq E	: Label	: General Purpose ASCII
A:\\$1000.GPA		
C:\\$1000.NS		
100/500MHz LA C	ADDR	: OMIF386
C:\RAY_LND.386		
C:\RAY_LND.NS		
100/500MHz LA C	: ADDR	: IEEE-695
A:\\$VHLDP.X		
C:\\$VHLDP.NS		

View Delete Done

A list of the symbol files that are currently loaded is displayed.

3 Select Done to return to the OMF Symbol Table menu.

See Also

"To Access the Symbol File Load Menu" in Chapter 1.

Using the Symbol Utility
To Remove a Symbol File From the System

To Remove a Symbol File From the System

1 Access the OMF Symbol Load menu.

There are two methods available to access this menu. See "To Access the Symbol File Load Menu" in Chapter 1 for more information.

2 Select the Current Loaded Files field, in the bottom left corner of the display.

A list of the symbol files that are currently loaded is displayed.

3 Highlight the measurement module and file name that you want to delete.

4 Select Delete to remove the symbol file from the system.

5 Select Done to return to the OMF Symbol Load menu.

Highlight the file that you want to delete

Select Delete to delete the file

Loaded Database Files		
Analyzer/Machine	Label	File Type
2MR Data Acc E	:	General Purpose ASCII
A:\\$1000.GPA		
C:\\$1000.NS		
100/500MHz LA C	:	OMF386
C:\\$PAY-END.386		
C:\\$PAY-BND.NS		
100/500MHz LA C	:	IEEE-695
A:\\$VHLCP.X		
C:\\$VMLUP.NS		

Features and Functions

Features and Functions

The HP E2450A Symbol Utility adds two main menus to your logic analyzer. They are the Symbol File Load menu and the Symbol Browser menu. This chapter describes the features and functions of both of these menus.

The symbol utility also provides a General-Purpose ASCII (GPA) symbol file format that you can use if your language tool chain does not produce OMF files in one of the supported formats. The details of the GPA file format are also described in this chapter.

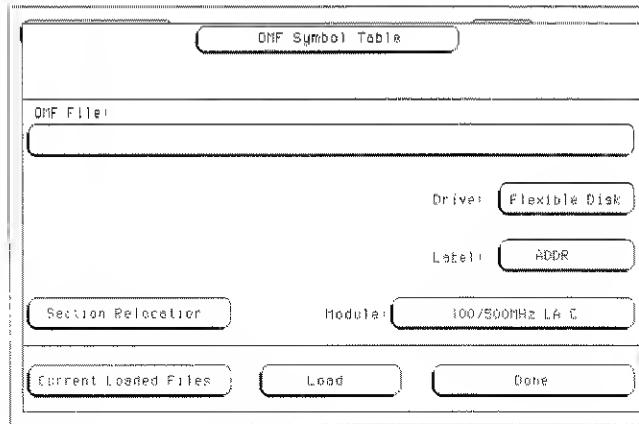
See Also

The *Logic Analyzer Training Kit* for information on how to use the logic analyzer interface.

The User's Guide of your logic analyzer for information on the features and functions of the logic analyzer.

The OMF Symbol File Load Menu

The OMF Symbol Load menu is used to load the OMF files containing the symbols that you want into the logic analyzer.



OMF Symbol File Load Menu

OMF File Field

The OMF File field is used to select the OMF file that you would like to load into the system. When you initially access the OMF Symbol Table menu, the OMF File field will be blank. To use this field, select it. A File Selection pop-up menu appears. The pop-up shows you a list of files at the root of the drive that is currently selected in the Drive field. Scroll the list of files to select the symbol file that you want to use. Use the Select field to choose the file, or to choose a subdirectory to browse through. Select Cancel to close the menu.

Refresh Field

The Refresh field causes the Symbol Utility to reread the contents of the disk drive. Changes made to the disk drive contents are not immediately read by the symbol utility. Use the Refresh key to re-read the disk drive contents if they have changed.

Drive Field

Use this field to specify the disk drive that contains the OMF file that you want to load. You can specify "Hard Disk" for the analyzer hard disk drive, or "Flexible Disk" for the analyzer flexible disk drive.

Label Field

Use this field to specify the data label that the symbols will correspond to. In most cases you will use the ADDR label, since you will be loading symbols into the system that correspond to the address bits of the processor that you are working with. If you would like to load symbols that correspond to another label, select this field then choose the label that you want to use from the pop-up.

Module Field

Use this field to specify the measurement module of an HP 16500B that you want to load the OMF file symbols into. When you select this field you will see a pop-up menu listing the measurement modules that are currently installed in the HP 16500B frame. For benchtop logic analyzers, this field is always Analyzer. Once the symbol file is loaded, you will be able to view the symbols in the Listing and Trigger menus of the module that you specify. The OMF symbols will not be available in any other module than the one the is specified in the Module field. To view symbols in more than one module, specify a different module in the Module field and load the symbol file again.

Load Field

Select this field to load the symbol file into the logic analyzer. During the load process, a symbol database file with a ".ns" extension will be created by the Symbol Utility. You can load multiple symbol databases into the system at the same time. One .ns database file will be created for each symbol file that you load.

If the OMF symbol file is loaded from the hard disk drive, the .ns database file will be created on the same subdirectory that the OMF file is in. If the OMF file is loaded from the flexible disk drive, the directory path from the flexible disk drive will be duplicated on the hard disk drive. The .ns database file will be created on the hard disk drive, in the same subdirectory that the OMF file was in on the flexible disk drive.

Once the .ns file is created, the Symbol Utility will use this file as its working symbol database. The next time you need to load the symbols into the system, you can load the .ns file explicitly, by placing the .ns file name in the "OMF file" field. You can purge the OMF file from the disk, once the .ns file is created.

OMF file versions

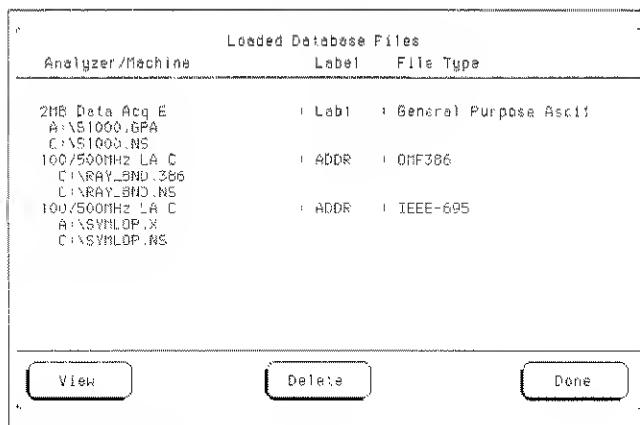
If you load an OMF file that has been loaded previously, the system will compare the time stamps on the .ns file and the OMF file. If the OMF file is newer than the existing .ns file, a new .ns file will be created and the old one will be overwritten. If the OMF file being loaded has not been updated since it was last loaded, the existing .ns file will be used.

Multiple files

You can load the same symbol file into several modules, and you can load multiple symbol files into one analyzer. Symbols from each of the files that you load will appear in the OMF Symbol Browser menu and can be used to create trigger terms for the logic analyzer.

Current Loaded Files Field

Select this field to view a list of the symbol files that are currently loaded. The Loaded Database Files pop-up menu provides a Delete field that you can use to remove a symbol database from a measurement module. Use the knob to highlight the module and symbol file that you want to remove. Select the Delete field to remove the file.



Current Loaded Files Display

View Field

The View field is used to select the database that you want to be work with in the OMF Symbol Table load menu. If more than one database has been loaded, you can choose the database that you want to work with by highlighting the analyzer and file name and selecting the View field.

The file name that you select will appear in the OMF File field in the main OMF Symbol Table load menu. You can now change the file characteristics, such as the Section Relocation options.

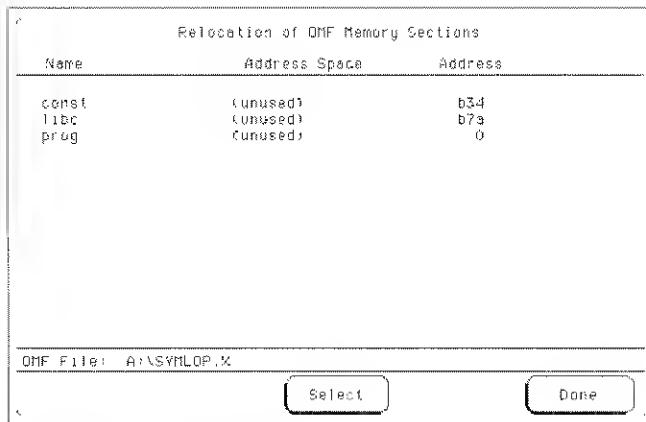
Features and Functions
Section Relocation Option

Section Relocation Option

The Section Relocation option allows you to add offset values to the symbols in an OMF file. Use this option if some of the sections or segments of your code is relocated in memory at run-time. This can occur if your system dynamically loads parts of your code, so that the memory addresses that the code is loaded into are not fixed.

To use this option, highlight the memory section that you want to offset, then select the Select field. Choose one of the offset options described below.

If you have loaded more than one symbol file, the Section Relocation option applies to whichever file is currently displayed in the OMF File field. To select a different file, use the View option in the Current Loaded Files menu.



Section Relocation Menu

Set Absolute Section Location

Use this option to set an absolute address for the start of the selected section, when you know the run-time address of the section.

Offset This Section

Use this option to add an offset to the start of the selected section, when you know the relocation offset of the section. The value entered will be added to the section address that was contained in the OMF file. All symbols falling within the address range of this section will be offset by this value.

Offset All Sections

This option adds an offset to the starting addresses of all sections in the selected OMF file. The values entered will be added to all relocatable sections in your program. You will typically use this option if you have PC relative code and data.

A section that contains symbols for hardware addresses will usually be indicated as nonrelocatable in the OMF file. The symbols for these sections will not be relocated.

The OMF Symbol Browser Menu

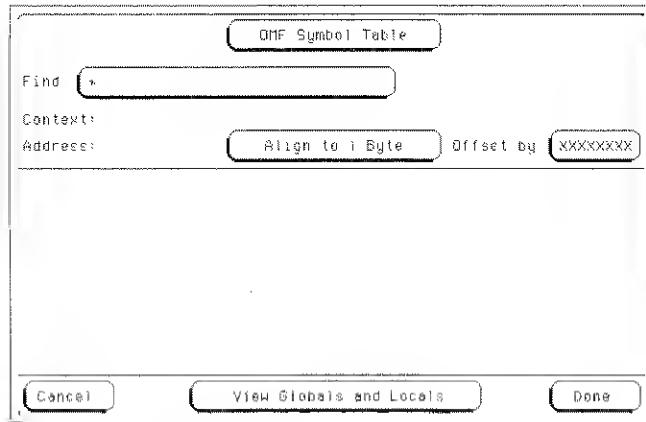
The OMF Symbol Browser menu allows you to browse through the symbols that have been loaded into a measurement module. You can use the symbols as trigger terms in the Trigger menu. Search features and wildcard characters are available to help you find the symbols that you want.

Symbol Format

The OMF symbols can be viewed in one of two formats:

- as global and local variables, or
- as source file names with line numbers.

Select the large field at the bottom of the menu to toggle between the two modes. Symbols will appear in trace listings in the format selected here.



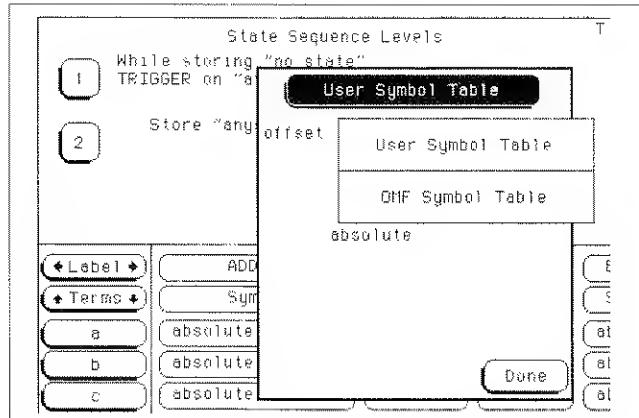
OMF Symbol Browser Menu

Symbol Type Selection Field (User vs. OMF)

This field allows you to choose between the two types of symbols available in the logic analyzer. The choices are:

- "User Symbols," corresponding to the symbols that you can define in the Format menu, and
- "OMF Symbols," corresponding to the symbols in an OMF symbol file that you have loaded using the Symbol Utility.

This field appears at the top of the pop-up menu, when you select a trigger term.



Symbol Type Selection Pop-up

Features and Functions

Find Field

Find Field

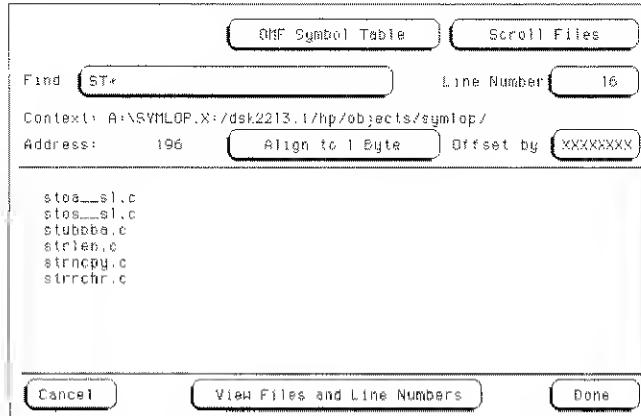
Use this field to locate particular symbols in the symbol databases that you would like to use in a trigger specification. When you first access the OMF Symbol Table menu, the Find field will display an asterisk (*). The asterisk is a wildcard character that you can use in browsing the symbol database for the symbol that you want. To begin using this field, select it, type in the name of a file or symbol, then select Done. When you type in a symbol name and select Done, the system searches the symbol database for symbols that match this name.

Asterisk wildcard (*)

The asterisk wildcard represents "any characters." When you perform a search on the symbol database using just the asterisk, you will see a list of all symbols contained in the database. The asterisk can also be added to a search word to find all symbols that begin or end with the same letters.

Example

To find all of the symbols that begin with the letters "st", select the Find field and type "st*". Select Done and the browse results look like this:



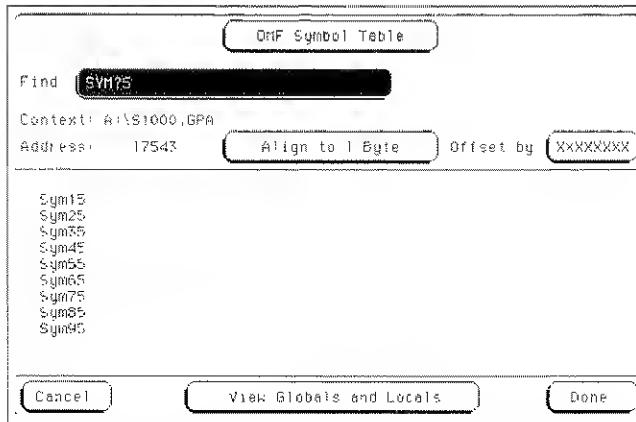
Highlight the symbol that you want and select Done to use the symbol as a trigger term.

Question mark wildcard (?)

If you are using a keyboard to control your logic analyzer, you can use the question mark wildcard character. A question mark represents "any single character." You can use more than one question mark in a symbol database search; for example, "?ector?num" is a valid search string.

Example

Your symbol database contains many symbols that have names such as "sym1," "sym17," and "sym20." To find all of the symbols that end in "5", select the Find field and type "sym?5". Select Done and the browse results look like this:



Notice that "sym5" was not matched. Highlight the symbol that you want and select Done to use the symbol as a trigger term.

Browse Results Display

This area of the display shows you a list of the symbols that satisfy the search criteria that you have specified. Depending on the mode selected in the large field at the bottom of the display, the browse results display will show file names and line numbers, or the symbol names. The field can be scrolled to view additional symbols that are offscreen.

Scroll Files field

This field appears if the symbol mode field, at the bottom of the screen, is set to "View Files and Line Numbers." Select this field to scroll the listing of the browse results. If this field is not selected, then the Line Number field can be scrolled.

Align to xx Byte Option

Most processors do not fetch instructions from memory on byte boundaries. In order to trigger a logic analyzer on a symbol at an odd-numbered address, the address must be masked off. The "Align to Byte" option allows you to mask off an address.

Example

The symbol "main" occurs at address 100F. The processor being probed is a 68040, which fetches instructions on long word (4-byte) boundaries. In order to trigger on the address 100F, the address must be masked off to the nearest 4-byte boundary. The Align to Byte option would be set to "Align to 4 bytes." The Symbol Utility masks the address of the symbol "main" to 100C hex before it is used as a trigger term.

Offset Option

The Offset option allows you to add an offset value to the starting point of the symbol that you want to use as a trigger term. You might do this in order to trigger on a point in a function that is beyond the preamble of the function, or to trigger on a point that is past the prefetch depth of the processor. Setting an offset helps to avoid false triggers in these situations.

The offset specified in the Offset field is applied before the address masking is done by the "Align to xx Byte" option.

Example

An 80386 processor has a prefetch depth of 16 bytes. Functions func1 and func2 are adjacent to each other in physical memory, with func2 following func1. In order to trigger on func2, without getting a false trigger from a prefetch beyond the end of func1, you need to add an offset value that is equal to or greater than the prefetch depth of the processor to your trigger term. In this case you want to add an offset of 16 bytes, so you would set the value of the "Offset by" field to 10 hex. When you specify func2 as your trigger term, the logic analyzer will trigger on address func2+10.

Context Display

The Context display, just below the Find field, indicates the original OMF source file for the symbol that is currently highlighted in the Browse Results display. A: indicates the flexible disk drive. C: indicates the hard disk drive. Some OMF formats, such as IEEE-695, provide information about the path name of the original source files. If you are using one of these OMF formats, you will see path information for the individual files in the browse results display. The source file path name is separated from the OMF path by a colon (:).

Example

An OMF file called symlop.x has been loaded from the hard disk drive of the HP 16500B. One of the source files for the OMF was called main.c. When you browse symbols from the symbol database, the context display might look like this:

Context: C:\symlop.x:/users/fred/project/src/main.c

C:\symlop.x is the path for the OMF file on the HP 16500B hard disk. /users/fred... is the path for the file main.c in the original environment where it was compiled.

Address Display

The Address display indicates the address corresponding to the symbol that is currently highlighted in the Browse Results display. The addresses are displayed as physical values. Intel 80x86 segment:offset values are converted to physical address values before they are displayed.

Symbol Mode Field

The OMF symbols can be viewed in one of two formats:

- as global and local symbols, or
- as source file names with line numbers

Select the large field at the bottom of the display to toggle between the two modes. Symbols appear in the trace listing in the format that is selected here.

When the "View Globals and Locals" mode is selected, the browse results are displayed as symbolic names. When the "View Files and Line Numbers" mode is selected, the browse results display lists source file names from the OMF file. In the "View Files and Line Numbers" mode, two additional fields appear in the OMF Symbol Browser menu.

The Scroll Files Field

Select this field to assign the knob to scroll the Browse Results listing.

Line Number Field

The Line Number field is used to select a line number of a source file as a trigger term. Select the field once and it can be used to scroll through the line numbers of valid, existing lines of code. Select the field a second time and a keypad pop-up allows you to specify a particular line number.

Not all lines in a source file have code associated with them. When you type in a line number that contains no code, the field defaults to the next highest line number that does contain code. If you select a line number higher than any line number in the file, the field defaults to the highest line number in the file.

The General-Purpose ASCII File Format

The Symbol Utility supports a General-Purpose ASCII (GPA) file format. If your language tool chain does not produce OMFX86 or IEEE-695 files, you can create a GPA file to define symbols for the Symbol Utility. You can also use a GPA file to define symbols which are not included in an OMFX86 or IEEE-695 file.

Creating a GPA Symbol File

You can create a GPA symbol file using any text editor that supports ASCII format text. Each entry in the file you create must consist of a symbol name followed by an address or address range.

Each symbol name is a string of ASCII characters. The string can be very long, but the logic analyzer will truncate the string and use only the first 16 characters. The address or address range corresponding to a given symbol is a hexadecimal number. The address must appear immediately on the same line of the text file as the symbol name. Addresses must be separated from symbol names by one or more blank spaces or tabs. Address can be specified as a single hexadecimal value, or as a range in the following format:

beginning address..ending address

It is possible to generate a GPA file from the symbol or load map output of most language tools.

Simple Format

A GPA file can be a simple list of name/address pairs.

Example

```
main      00001000..00001009  
test      00001010..0000101F  
var1      00001E22      #this is a variable
```

This example defines two symbols that correspond to address ranges and one point symbol that corresponds to a single address.

GPA File Format

A GPA file can be divided into records using record headers. The different records allow you to specify different kinds of symbols, with differing characteristics. A GPA file can contain any of the following kinds of records:

- Sections
- Functions
- Variables
- Source line numbers
- Start address

The different kinds of symbols available are explained in the following sections.

Each kind of symbol must be separated from the next by a key word, called a record header. The record headers must be enclosed in square brackets, like this: [HEADER]. If no record header is specified, the lines are assumed to be symbol definitions in one of the following VARIABLES formats:

```
variable    address
variable    start..end
variable    start address    size
```

Features and Functions

GPA File Format

Example

Here is a GPA file that contains several different kinds of records.

```
[SECTIONS]
prog      00001000..0000101F
data      40002000..40009FFF
common    FFFF0000..FFFF1000
```

```
[FUNCTIONS]
main      00001000..00001009
test      00001010..0000101F
```

```
[VARIABLES]
total     40002000  4
value     40008000  4
```

```
[SOURCE LINES]
File: main.c
10      00001000
11      00001002
14      0000100A
22      0000101E
```

```
File: test.c
5       00001010
7       00001012
11      0000101A
```

Sections

Format

```
[SECTIONS]
section_name  start..end  attribute
```

Use SECTIONS to define symbols for regions of memory, such as sections, segments, or classes.

section_name A symbol representing the name of the section.

start The first address of the section, in hexadecimal.

end The last address of the section, in hexadecimal.

attribute (optional) Attribute may be one of the following:

NORMAL (default)

The section is a normal, relocatable section, such as code or data.

NONRELOC

The section contains variables or code that cannot be relocated. In other words, this is an absolute segment.

To enable section relocation, section definitions must appear before any other definitions in the file.

Example

```
[SECTIONS]
prog          00001000..00001FFF
data          00002000..00003FFF
display_io    00008000..0000801F  NONRELOC
```

If you use section definitions in a GPA symbol file, any subsequent function or variable definitions must fall within the address ranges of one of the defined sections. Those functions and variables that do not will be ignored by the Symbol Utility.

Format

```
[FUNCTIONS]  
func_name  start..end
```

Use FUNCTIONS to define symbols for program functions, procedures, or subroutines.

func_name A symbol representing the function name.

start The first address of the function, in hexadecimal.

end The last address of the function, in hexadecimal.

Example

```
[FUNCTIONS]  
main      00001000..00001009  
test      00001010..0000101F
```

Variables

Format

```
[VARIABLES]
var_name    start [size]
var_name    start..end
```

You can specify symbols for variables, using the address of the variable, the address and the size of the variable, or a range of addresses occupied by the variable. If you give only the address of a variable, the size is assumed to be 1 byte.

- var_name A symbol representing the variable name.
- start The first address of the variable, in hexadecimal.
- end The last address of the variable, in hexadecimal.
- size (optional) The size of the variable, in bytes, in decimal.

Example

```
[VARIABLES]
subtotal    40002000    4
total       40002004    4
data_array  40003000..4000302F
status_char 40002345
```

Features and Functions
Source Line Numbers

Source Line Numbers

Format

[SOURCE LINES]
File: file_name
line# address

Use SOURCE LINES to associate addresses with lines in your source files.

file_name The name of a file.

line# The number of a line in the file, in decimal.

address The address of the source line, in hexadecimal.

Example

[SOURCE LINES]

File: main.c
10 00001000
11 00001002
14 0000100A
22 0000101E

Start Address

 **Format**

[START ADDRESS]
address

address The address of the program entry point, in hexadecimal.

Example

[START ADDRESS]
00001000

Comments

 **Format**

#comment text

Any text following a # character is ignored by the Symbol Utility and can be used to comment the file. Comments can appear on a line by themselves, or on the same line, following a symbol entry.

Example

#This is a comment

Glossary

benchtop logic analyzer A small, standalone HP logic analyzer that is not part of the HP 16500 logic analysis system. As of this edition, only the HP 1660C/CS-series and the HP 1670A-series can run the HP E2450A Symbol Utility.

browser A pop-up menu which allows you to examine and select OMF symbols.

data label A symbol which refers to an arbitrary value, much like the labels that are available in the logic analyzer without the Symbol Utility. All other symbols refer to addresses. Data labels can be defined only in the General-Purpose ASCII symbol file format.

database file The file created by the symbol utility and stored on the logic analyzer's internal hard disk. The file is organized so that the Symbol Utility can efficiently look up the symbol associated with any address or label value. Database files have a ".ns" file name extension.

ELF/DWARF A portable OMF format consisting of the ELF (Executable and Linkable Format) and the DWARF (Debugging Information Format) for various processors, including Intel 80960, PowerPC, and MIPS.

GPA The General-Purpose ASCII file format. These symbol files are created by the user, using an ASCII text editor.

HP-MRI IEEE-695 The OMF format produced by HP and MRI cross-compilers and cross-assemblers. This format is fully supported by the Symbol Utility's IEEE-695 reader.

IEEE-695 A particular format for an OMF. This format is usually produced by language tools for non-Intel microprocessors. Some language tools which claim to output this format may deviate from the IEEE-695 standard in ways which make the OMF file unreadable by the Symbol Utility's reader.

language tool chain A set of programs used to generate executable code. For example, a compiler, assembler, and linker.

loaded file A database file which has been loaded into the Symbol Utility.

measurement module Any of the cards that can be inserted into the slots in the HP 16500B mainframe, such as an oscilloscope, pattern generator, or logic analyzer. The HP E2450A Symbol Utility requires a logic analyzer measurement module.

Glossary

when run on an HP 16500B logic analysis system.

OMF A file which contains mixed object code and symbol information. OMF stands for Object Module File. The OMF is produced by the language tool chain.

OMF86 A particular format for an OMF. This format is usually produced by language tools for Intel 80x86 series microprocessors.

point symbol A symbol that refers to a single address.

procedure This term is used in the Symbol Utility to refer to procedures, functions, subroutines, or their equivalents.

range symbol A symbol that refers to a range of addresses, such as a module or procedure.

reader A program that generates a database file from a symbol file.

symbol file A file which contains symbol information. This file is produced by the language tool chain.

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This apparatus has been designed and tested in accordance with IEC Publication 348, Safety Requirements for Measuring Apparatus, and has been supplied in a safe condition. This is a Safety Class I instrument (provided with terminal for protective earthing). Before applying power, verify that the correct safety precautions are taken (see the following warnings). In addition, note the external markings on the instrument that are described under "Safety Symbols."

Warning

- Before turning on the instrument, you must connect the protective earth terminal of the instrument to the protective conductor of the (mains) power cord. The mains plug shall only be inserted in a socket outlet provided with a protective earth contact. You must not negate the protective action by using an extension cord (power cable) without a protective conductor (grounding). Grounding one conductor of a two-conductor outlet is not sufficient protection.
- Only fuses with the required rated current, voltage, and specified type (normal blow, time delay, etc.) should be used. Do not use repaired fuses or short-circuited fuseholders. To do so could cause a shock or fire hazard.

- Service instructions are for trained service personnel. To avoid dangerous electric shock, do not perform any service unless qualified to do so. Do not attempt internal service or adjustment unless another person, capable of rendering first aid and resuscitation, is present.

- If you energize this instrument by an auto transformer (for voltage reduction), make sure the common terminal is connected to the earth terminal of the power source.

- Whenever it is likely that the ground protection is impaired, you must make the instrument inoperative and secure it against any unintended operation.

- Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gasses or fumes. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment constitutes a definite safety hazard.

- Do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the instrument.

- Capacitors inside the instrument may retain a charge even if the instrument is disconnected from its source of supply.

- Use caution when exposing or handling the CRT. Handling or replacing the CRT shall be done only by qualified maintenance personnel.

Safety Symbols



Instruction manual symbol: the product is marked with this symbol when it is necessary for you to refer to the instruction manual in order to protect against damage to the product.



Hazardous voltage symbol.



Earth terminal symbol: Used to indicate a circuit common connected to grounded chassis.

WARNING

The Warning sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to a procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in personal injury. Do not proceed beyond a Warning sign until the indicated conditions are fully understood and met.

CAUTION

The Caution sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to or destruction of part or all of the product. Do not proceed beyond a Caution symbol until the indicated conditions are fully understood or met.

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